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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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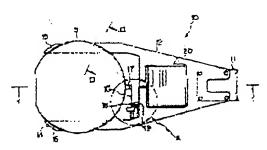
MITANI SHINICHI

(54) TRANSPORTING DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a transporting device capable of supplying electric power to the drive means of a holding part without providing long wiring along a transporting arm.

CONSTITUTION: A transporting device is provided with a transporting arm 11, a hand 12 which is located at the top of the transporting arm 11 and provided with a holding part 14 for holding a semi-conductor wafer 5, a solenoid valve 19 which is located on the hand 12 and drives the holding part 14, and a solar cell 20 which is located on the hand 12 and converts light energy into electric energy to supply it to the solenoid valve 19 by receiving light.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The transport device provide a conveyance arm, a grasping means with the grasping section which is prepared in the point of this conveyance arm and grasps a grasped object, the driving means that are prepared in this grasping means and drive the aforementioned grasping section, and a photo-electric-translation means to transform this light energy into electrical energy, and to supply the aforementioned driving means by being prepared in the aforementioned grasping means and receiving light, and carry out a bird clapper as the feature.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to improvement of electric supply structure especially with respect to the transport device (henceforth a robot) which grasps and conveys for example, a semiconductor wafer.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] This kind of robot had the conveyance arm, and has prepared the hand (grasping means) with the grasping section for grasping a semiconductor wafer to the point of this conveyance arm. The above-mentioned grasping section is driven by driving means, and these driving means are connected to the feeder system through wiring.

[0003] When carrying out a deer and grasping a semiconductor wafer, electric power is supplied by driving means through wiring from a feeder system, the grasping section drives by these driving means, and a semiconductor wafer is grasped. By the way, the above-mentioned wiring is attached in the outside of a robot's conveyance arm through a supporter in the state where it curled, or is formed inside the conveyance arm, [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when wiring was formed in the outside of a conveyance arm, there was a problem of wiring having rubbed against a supporter, and it having been damaged, or generating dust.

[0005] Moreover, when wiring was formed inside a conveyance arm, in order that there might be no wiring space that a conveyance arm is the thing of a thin film integrated circuit, there was a possibility that it might be damaged in the flection of a conveyance arm. Then, this invention aims at offering the transport device which enabled it to supply electric power to the driving means of the grasping section, without forming wiring along with a conveyance arm.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It comes to provide in a grasping means with the grasping section which was made in order that this invention might solve the above-mentioned technical problem, is prepared in the point of a conveyance arm and this conveyance arm, and grasps a grasped object, the driving means which are prepared in this grasping means and drive the aforementioned grasping section, and a photo-electric-translation means change this light energy to electrical energy, and supply to the aforementioned driving means by being prepared in the aforementioned grasping means and receiving light in light.

[0007]

[Function] It enabled it to supply current to driving means, without forming long wiring along with a conveyance arm by preparing the aforementioned driving means and a photo-electric-translation means in a grasping means, receiving light by this photo-electric-translation means, transforming a light energy into electrical energy, and supplying the aforementioned driving means.

[8000]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is explained with reference to one example shown in drawing 1 - drawing 7. [0009] <u>Drawing 6</u> shows the processor of a semiconductor wafer and one in drawing is a load lock chamber. The middle room 2 adjoins this load lock chamber 1, and the processing room 3 adjoins this middle room 2 further. [0010] A robot 10 is formed in the above-mentioned middle room 2, and conveyance of the semiconductor wafer 5 between the shelf 9 in a load lock chamber 1 and the chuck 4 in the processing room 2 (grasped object) is performed by this robot 10. The 1st gate valve 6 which leads outside, and the 2nd gate valve 7 which leads to the above-mentioned middle room 2 are formed in the above-mentioned load lock chamber 1. Conveyance of the semiconductor wafer 5 between the above-mentioned load lock chamber 1 and the exterior closes the 2nd gate valve 7, and is performed by opening the 1st gate valve 6 wide.

[0011] At least two steps of shelves 9 of the above-mentioned load lock chamber 1 are formed, and can contain now an unsettled semiconductor wafer and every at least one unsettled semiconductor wafer [finishing / processing]. [0012] Conveyance of the semiconductor wafer 5 between the above-mentioned load lock chamber 1 and the processing room 3 is performed by opening the 2nd and 3rd gate valves 7 and 8, after closing the 1st gate valve 6 and making the inside of a load lock chamber 1 equal to the pressure of the middle room 2 and the processing room 3, or a

predet rmined gas atmosphere. As mentioned above, the robot 10 of this invention is used in the interior of a room intercepted from the outside, as described above. By the way, the above-mentioned robot 10 is constituted as shown in drawing 1. That is, 11 in drawing is a conveyance arm and the hand 12 as a grasping means is attached in the point of this conveyance arm 11. The grasping section 14 which grasps the semiconductor wafer 5 is formed in the above-mentioned hand 12.

[0013] The above-mentioned grasping section 14 is constituted by the heights 15 and 15 as shown also in drawing 5 formed in the point of the above-mentioned hand 12, and the presser-foot arm 16 which presses the above-mentioned semiconductor wafer 5 according to the spring force to these heights 15 and 15.

[0014] As shown in the point of the above-mentioned presser-foot arm 16 also at drawing 3, it is equipped with a chip 17 free [attachment and detachment], and the above-mentioned semiconductor wafer 5 is pressed through this chip 17. Furthermore, on this presser-foot arm 16, the piece 18 of adsorption made with the magnetic substance has fixed the solenoid 19 as driving means prepares in the above-mentioned hand 12 — having — this solenoid 19 — the piece 18 of adsorption of the above-mentioned presser-foot arm 16 — alienation — it has countered

[0015] Moreover, the solar battery 20 as a photo-electric-translation means is attached in the above-mentioned hand 12. It connects with the above-mentioned solenoid 19 electrically, and this solar battery 20 supplies current.

[0016] In addition, it is comparatively dark in the inside of the middle room 2 in which the above-mentioned robot 10 is installed, the load lock chamber 1 where a hand 12 goes in and out, and the processing room 3, and it is set as the luminosity which the solar battery 20 attached in the hand 12 operates actuators, such as a solenoid 19, and does not make generate current required for **

[0017] On the other hand, as shown in drawing 7, the 1st for irradiating a light required operating a solenoid 19 and the 2nd light source 21 and 22 are arranged in the load lock chamber 1 and the processing room 3 to the solar battery 20 of the hand 12 put on the wafer transfer position to the above—mentioned shelf 9 and a chuck 4.

[0018] Moreover, it connects with the drive motor which is not illustrated through the 1st and 2nd drive arms 25 and 26, and the above-mentioned conveyance arm 11 moves and circles by the drive of this drive motor.

[0019] In carrying out a deer and conveying the semiconductor wafer 5 in a load lock chamber 1 in the processing room 3, by the drive of a drive motor, the 2nd and 3rd gate valves 7 and 8 are opened wide, and the conveyance arm 11 moves forward through the 1st and 2nd drive arms 25 and 26, and as a two-dot chain line shows to drawing 6, it lets out in a load lock chamber 1.

[0020] At this time, light is irradiated from the 1st light source 21, light is received by the solar battery 20, photo electric translation of this light is carried out, and current is passed by the solenoid 19. Thereby, as a solenoid 19 is excited and it is shown in drawing 4, the fixing disc 18 of the presser—foot arm 16 adsorbs, and it is estranged from the position where a chip 17 should press the semiconductor wafer 5.

[0021] From this state, a hand 12 goes up, the semiconductor wafer 5 on a shelf 9 is lifted, and, subsequently the 1st light source 21 is switched off. Thereby, a solenoid 19 is demagnetized, it presses down, as shown in drawing 3, and an arm 16 returns according to the spring force, presses the semiconductor wafer 5 with the chip 17 of a point, it is made it to carry out a pressure welding to the heights 15 and 15 of a hand 12, and it carries out compression maintenance. [0022] Thus, after carrying out compression maintenance of the semiconductor wafer 5, by the drive of a drive motor, while the conveyance arm 12 retreats from the rod lock chamber 1, it circles, and is sent into the processing room 3. At this time, the semiconductor wafer 5 is located above a chuck 4, and, subsequently the 2nd light source 22 is turned on. As a solenoid 19 is excited, it adsorbs and the adsorbent 18 of the presser—foot arm 16 shows drawing 4, a chip 17 estranges from the semiconductor wafer 5, and compression maintenance is canceled by lighting of this 2nd light source 22. The appropriate back, the conveyance arm 12 is dropped, the semiconductor wafer 5 is laid on a chuck 4, while making the conveyance arm 12 leave the processing room 3 and returning it to the middle room 2, the 3rd gate valve 8 will be blockaded and the semiconductor wafer 5 will be processed in the processing room 3.

[0023] As mentioned above, in order to irradiate light from the 1st and 2nd light sources 21 and 22, to carry out photo electric translation of this light by the solar battery 20 and to operate a solenoid 19, it is not necessary to prepare long electric wiring along with the conveyance arm 11, and neither the injury on wiring nor a possibility that dust may occur is also like before.

[0024] In addition, although various lamps can be used for the above 1st and the 2nd light source 21 and 22 in consideration of the thermal influence which it has on each indoor temperature, the aperture which can be opened and closed instead of a lamp may be prepared, and an external light may be used.

[0025] Moreover, the quantity of light of the above 1st and the 2nd light source 21 and 22 is made adjustable, and movement of a chip 17 is made loose for the quantity of light gradual increase or by making it gradually decrease, or opening and closing an aperture gently, the shock by contact of a chip 17 is eased, generating of dust is prevented much more certainly, and you may make it maintain a surrounding air cleanliness class good at the time of lighting and putting out lights. It seems that in addition, this invention is not restricted to the one above—mentioned example, and may be shown in drawing 8 — drawing 13.

[0026] That is, in this example, the 1st and 2nd solar batteries 32 and 33 are arranged in the upper surface section of a hand 31, and DC motor 34 as driving means is formed between these [1st] and the 2nd solar battery 32, and 33. [0027] The operation tube 38 in which the female screw section 37 was formed is screwed on inner skin by the motor

shaft 35 in which the male screw section 36 was formed in the periphery side of the motor shaft 35 of above~mentioned DC motor 34 as shown in drawing 10, and this male screw section 36 was formed. Bellows 39 was formed between the abov -mentioned motor shaft 35 and the operation tube 38, and the ends have fixed in airtight. A chip 40 is attached in the point of the above-mentioned operation tube 38, and the spring section 41 is formed in the center section. Abovementioned DC motor 34 is electrically connected to the 1st and 2nd solar batteries 32 and 33, as shown in drawing 13. [0028] A deer is carried out, with the light source which was prepared corresponding to the 1st solar battery 32 and which is not illustrated, if light is irradiated at the 1st solar battery 32, current will flow to DC motor 34 and the motor shaft 35 will rotate in the predetermined direction. By rotation of this motor shaft 35, as an operation tube 38 moves forward and it is shown in d<u>rawing 10</u> , while flange 39a by the side of movement of bellows 39 contacts a part of hand 31, the nose of cam of a chip 40 presses and holds the semiconductor wafer 5 by some spring force further. [0029] Moreover, with another light source which was prepared corresponding to the 2nd solar battery 33 and which is not illustrated, when light is irradiated at the 2nd solar battery 33, as the current of positive/negative reverse flows to DC motor 34, the motor shaft 35 rotates to an opposite direction and it is shown in drawing 11, an operation tube 38 retre ts, a chip 40 separates from the semiconductor wafer 5, and press maintenance is canceled. In addition, when light is irradiated only at one of the two of solar batteries 32 and 33, since resistance is high, connect, it is satisfactory [the solar battery of the direction which does not irradiate light]. Moreover, when the light which has a difference in luminous intensity is simultaneously applied to the 1st and 2nd solar batteries 32 and 33, the current equivalent to both difference flows.

[0030] Furthermore, although the same flat surface of a hand 31 is equipped with the solar batteries 32 and 33 of two sheets and it was made to irradiate light by turns one side at a time in this example, it is good as for two or more sheets in a solar battery, and a solar battery may be installed in the rear face of a hand 31. Moreover, to a solar battery 32 and a solar battery 33, the light source is prepared separately, or the sense is constituted possible [change], and you may make it apply light to each alternatively.

[0031]

[Effect of the Invention] A grasping means with the grasping section which will be prepared in the point of a conveyance arm and this conveyance arm, and will grasp a grasped object if this invention is depended as explained above. By being prepared in the driving means which it is prepared [driving means] in this grasping means and operate the aforementioned grasping section, and the aforementioned grasping means, and receiving light Since it comes to provide a photo-electric-translation means to transform this light energy into electrical energy, and to supply the aforementioned driving means, like before Electric wiring is made to curl. arrange on the outside of a conveyance arm or Or while having not said that wiring receives damage or dust is generated from the portion like [in the case of having arranged inside a conveyance arm] and being able to supply electric power certainly, the effect that an air cleanliness class is also maintainable good is done so.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The plan showing the hand attached in the conveyance arm of the robot which is one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The cross section shown along with the I-I line in drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] The plan expanding and showing the A section in drawing 1.

Drawing 4] Explanatory drawing of the A section in drawing 1 of operation.

[Drawing 5] The cross section shown along with a drawing 1 China-Russia-RO line.

[Drawing 6] The plan showing the processor of a semiconductor wafer equipped with the robot of drawing 1.

[Drawing 7] The side elevation showing the processor of the semiconductor wafer of drawing 8.

Drawing 8] The plan showing the hand attached in the conveyance arm of the robot which are other examples of this invention.

[Drawing 9] The cross section shown along with the HA-HA line in drawing 8.

[Drawing 10] The cross section of a mechanical component shown along with the **-** line in drawing 8.

[Drawing 11] The cross section showing operation of the mechanical component of drawing 10.

[Drawing 12] The cross section shown along with the Hooch line in drawing 8.

[Drawing 13] The plugging chart showing connection between the mechanical component of drawing 10, and a solar battery.

[Description of Notations]

11 [— 12 The grasping section, 31 / — A hand (grasping means), 19 / — A solenoid (driving means), 34 / — A DC motor (driving means), 20, 32, 33 / — Solar battery (photo-electric-translation means).] — A conveyance arm, 5 — A semiconductor wafer (grasped object), 14

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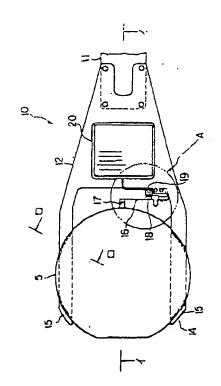
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(54)【発明の名称】 搬送装置

(57) 【要約】

(目的) 本発明は、搬送アームに沿って長い配線を設けることなく、把持部の駆動手段に給電できるようにした 搬送装置を提供することを目的とする。

【構成】本発明は搬送アーム11と、この搬送アーム11の先端部に設けられ半導体ウエハ5を把持する把持部14を有したハンド12と、このハンド12に設けられ前記把持部14を駆動するソレノイド19と、前記ハンド12に設けられ光を受光することにより、該光エネルギーを選気エネルギーに変換して前記ソレノイド19に供給する太陽電池20とを具備してなる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項】】 搬送アームと、

この微送アームの先端部に設けられ被把持物を把持する把持部を有した把持手設と、

この把持手段に設けられ前記把持部を駆動する駆動手段 と、

前記把持手段に設けられ光を受光することにより、該光 エネルギーを電気エネルギーに変換して前記駆動手段に 供給する光電変換手段と、を具備してなることを特徴と する搬送装置。

(発明の詳細な説明)

 $\{00001\}$

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、たとえば、半導体ウエハを把持し搬送する搬送装賞(以下、ロボットという)に係わり、特に、給電構造の改良に関する。

(00002)

【従来の技術】この種のロボットは搬送アームを備え、この搬送アームの先端部に半導体ウエハを把持するための把持部を有したハンド(把持予股)を設けている。上記把持部は駆動手段により駆動され、この駆動手段は配線を介して給電装置に接続されている。

(0003) しかして、半導体ウエハを把持する場合には、給電装置から配線を介して駆動手段に給電され、この駆動手段により把持部が駆動されて半導体ウエハが把持される。ところで、上記配線はカールされた状態でロボットの搬送アームの外側に支持部を介して取り付けられたり、あるいは、搬送アームの内側に設けられている。

[0004]

(発明が解決しようとする課題) しかしながら、配線を 搬送アームの外側に設けた場合には、配線が支持部と序 擦して損傷したり、座埃を発生するといった問題があっ た。

(0005) また、配線を搬送アームの内側に設けた場合には、搬送アームが薄片状のものであると、配線スペースが無いため、搬送アームの届曲部で損傷してしまう虞があった。そこで、本発明は、撤送アームに沿って配線を設けることなく、把持部の駆動手段に結電できるようにした搬送装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための平段】本発明は上記課題を解決するためになされたもので、做送アームと、この搬送アームの先端部に設けられ被把持物を把持する把持部を有した把持手段と、この把持手段に設けられ前記把持部を駆動する駆動手段と、前記把持手段に設けられ光を受光することにより、該光エネルギーを増気エネルギーに変換して前記駆動手段に供給する光電変換手段とを只備してなる。

[0007]

【作用】前記駆動手段および光電変換手段を把持手段に

設け、この光電変換手段により光を受光して光エネルギーを電気エネルギーに変換して前記駆動手段に供給することにより、搬送ア・ムに沿って長い配線を設けることなく、駆動手段に電流を供給できるようにした。

(00081

【実施例】以下、本発明を図1~図7に示す一実施例を 参照して説明する。

【0009】図6は半導体ウエハの処理装置を示すもので、図中1はロードロック室である。このロードロック室1には中間室2が隣接され、さらに、この中間室2には処理室3が隣接されている。

【0010】上記中間室2内にはロボット10が設けられ、このロボット10によってロードロック室1内の棚9と、処理室2内のチャック4との間の半導体ウエハ(毎把持物)5の搬送が行なわれる。上記ロードロック室1には、外部に通じる第1のゲートバルブ6と、上記中間室2に通じる第2のゲートバルブ7が設けられている。上記ロードロック室1と外部との間の半導体ウエハ5の搬送は、第2のゲートバルブ7を閉じ、第1のゲートバルブ6を開放して行われる。

(0011)上記ロードロック室1の棚9は少なくとも2段設けられ、未処理の半導体ウエハと処理済の半導体ウエハと処理済の半導体ウエハとも1枚ずつ収納できるようになっている。

【0012】上記ロ・ドロック宝↓と処理室3との間の半導体ウエハ5の搬送は、第1のゲートバルブ6を閉じ、ロードロック室1内を中間室2および処理室3の圧力あるいは所定のガス雰囲気と等しくした後、第2おようにが第3のゲートバルブ7、8を開いて行われる。上記のように、本発明のロポット10は上記したように、外部から遮断された窓内で使用されるものである。ところで、上記ロボット10は図1に示すように構成される。すなわち、図中11は搬送アームで、この搬送がする。すなわち、図中11は搬送アームで、この搬送がよりには地持手段としてのハンド12が取り付けられている。上記ハンド12には半導体ウエハ5を把持する把持部14が設けられている。

【0013】上記把持部14は上記ハンド12の先端部に形成された図5にも示すような突起部15、15と、これら突起部15、15に上記半導体ウエハ5をパネカによって押圧する押えアーム16とによって構成されている。

【0014】上記押えアーム16の先端部には図3にも示すように、デップ17が着脱白在に装着され、このチップ17を介して上記半導体ウエハ5を押圧する。さらに、この押えアーム16には磁性体でできた吸着片18が固着されている。上記ハンド12には駆動手段としてのソレノイド19が設けられ、このソレノイド19は上記押えアーム16の吸着片18に離間対向されている。

【0015】また、上記ハンド12には光電変換手段としての太陽電池20が取り付けられている。この太陽電

他20は上記ソレノイド19に電気的に接続され、電流 を供給するようになっている。

【0016】なお、と記ロボット10が設置されている中間室2、また、ハンド12が出入されるロードロック室1および処理室3内は比較的暗く、ハンド12に取り付けられている太陽電池20がソレノイド19などのアクチュエータを作動させのに必要な電流を発生させることのない明るさに設定されている。

【0017】一方、ロードロック室1と処理室3には、図7に示すように、上記棚9及びチャック4に対するウエハ授受位置に置かれたハンド12の太陽電池20に対し、ソレノイド19を作動させるに必要な光を照射するための第1および第2の光源21、22が配設されている。

【0018】また、上記搬送アーム11は、第1および 第2の駆動アーム25,26を介して図示しない駆動モータに接続され、この駆動モータの駆動により、進退お よび旋回されるようになっている。

【0019】しかして、ロードロック室1内の半導体ウエハ5を処理室3内に搬送する場合には、第2および第3のゲートバルブ7、8が開放され、駅動モータの駆動により、第1および第2の駆動アーム25、26を介して搬送アーム11が前進され、図6に二点鎖線で示すようにロードロック室1内に繰り出される。

【0020】このとき、第1の光源21から光が照射され、この光が太陽電池20により受光されて光電変換されてソレノイド19に電流が流される。これにより、ソレノイド19が励磁され、図4に示すように、押えアーム16の吸着板18が吸着され、チップ17が半導体ウエハ5を押圧すべき位置から離間される。

【0021】この状態から、ハンド12が上昇して梱9上の半導体ウエハ5を持ち上げ、ついで、第1の光度21が消灯される。これにより、ソレノイド19が消磁され、図3に示すように押えアーム16はそのパネカにより復帰し、先端部のチップ17により半導体ウェハ5を押圧してハンド12の突起部15、15に圧接させて挟圧保持する。

 なる。・

【0023】上述したように、第1および第2の光源2 1、22から光を照射し、この光を太陽電池20により 光電変換させてソレノイド19を動作させるため、従来 のように、搬送アーム11に沿って長い電気配線を設け る必要がなく、配線の損傷や、塵埃が発生するといった 異もない。

【0024】なお、上記第1および第2の光誕21、2 2には各室内の温度に与える熱的影響等を配慮して様々 のランプを用いることができるが、ランプの代わりに開 閉可能な窓を設けて外部の光を利用しても良い。

【0025】また、上記第1および第2の光源21、22の光量を可変にして点灯及び消灯時に光量を漸増または、漸減させたり、あるいは、窓の開閉を緩やかに行ったりすることにより、テップ17の移動を緩やかにしてテップ17の当接による衝撃を緩和して、原攻の発生をより一層確実に防止して周辺のクリーン度を良好に維持するようにしても良い。なお、本発明は上記一実施例に限られるものではなく、図8~図13に示すようなものであってもよい。

【0026】すなわち、この実施例では、ハンド31の上面部に第1および第2の太陽電池32、33が配設され、これら第1および第2の太陽電池32、33間には駆動手段としてのDCモータ34が設けられている。

【0027】上記DCモータ34のモータ軸35の外周面には図10に示すように進ねじ部36が形成され、この進ねじ部36が形成されたモータ軸35には内周面に雌ねじ部37が形成された操作管38が繋寄されている。上記モータ軸35と操作管38との間にはベローズ39が設けられ、その両端は気密的に固治されている。上記操作管38の先端部にはチップ40が取り付けられ、その中央部にはパネ部41が形成されている。上記DCモータ34は図13に示すように、第1および第2の太陽電池32、33に選気的に接続されている。

【0028】しかして、第1の太陽電池32に対応して設けた図示しない光源により、第1の太陽電池32に光を照射すると、DCモータ34に電流が流れ、モータ軸35が所定方向に回転する。このモータ軸35の回転により、操作管38が前進され図10に示すように、ベローズ39の移動側のフランジ39aがハンド31の一部に当接するとともに、更に、若干のパネ力でチップ40の先端が半導体ウエハ5を押圧し保持する。

【0029】また、第2の太陽電池33に対応して設けた図示しない別の光源により、第2の太陽電池33に光を照射すると、DCモータ34に正負逆の電流が流れ、モータ軸35が逆方向へ回転し、図11に示すように、操作電38が後退され、チップ40が半導体ウエハ5から離れ押圧保持が解除される。なお、太陽電池32.33の片方のみに光を照射した場合、光を照射しない方の太陽電池は、抵抗値が高いために、接続したままでも問

題ない。また、第1および第2の太陽電池32、33に対し、光の強度に差がある光を同時に当てた場合には、 両者の差に相当する電流が流れる。

【0030】さらに、この実施例では、ハンド31の同一平面に2枚の太陽電池32、33を装着し片方ずつ交互に光を照射するようにしたが、太陽電池を複数板にしてもよく、また、ハンド31の展面に太陽電池を設置してもよい。また、太陽電池32と太陽電池33に対しては、光源を別々に設けるか、または、向きを変化可能に構成し、各々に選択的に光を当てるようにしても良い。(0031】

【宛明の効果】本発明は以上説明したようによれば、設送アームと、この搬送アームの先端部に設けられ放把持物を把持する把持部を有した把持手段と、この把持手段に設けられ前記把持部を動作させる駆動手段と、前記地持手段に設けられ光を受光することにより、設光工中を電気エネルギーに変換して前記駆動手段に供給する光電変換手段とを具備してなるから、従来のように、電気配線をカールさせて搬送アームの外側に配置した場合のように、配線が損傷を受けたり、その部分から磨塊を発生するといったことがなく、確実に給電できるとともに、クリーン度も良好に維持できるという効果を奏する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例であるロボットの搬送アーム に取り付けられたハンドを示す平面図。

【図2】図1中イトイ線に沿って示す断面図。

【図3】図1中A部を拡大して示す平面図。

【図4】図1中A部の動作説明図。

【図5】図1中ローロ線に沿って示す断面図、

【図6】図1のロボットを備える半導体ウエハの処理装置を示す平面図。

【図7】図6の半導体ウエハの処理装置を示す側面図。

【図8】本発明の他の東施例であるロボットの搬送アームに取り付けられたハンドを示す平面図。

【図9】図8中ハーハ線に沿って示す断面図。

【図10】図8中二-二線に沿って示す駆動部の断面 図。

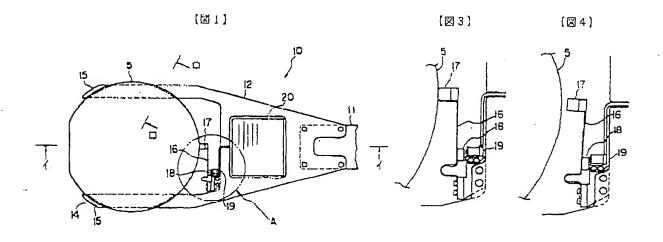
【図11】図10の駆動部の動作を示す断面図。

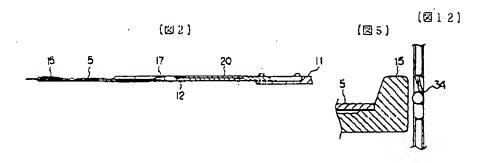
【図12】図8中ホーボ線に沿って示す断面図、

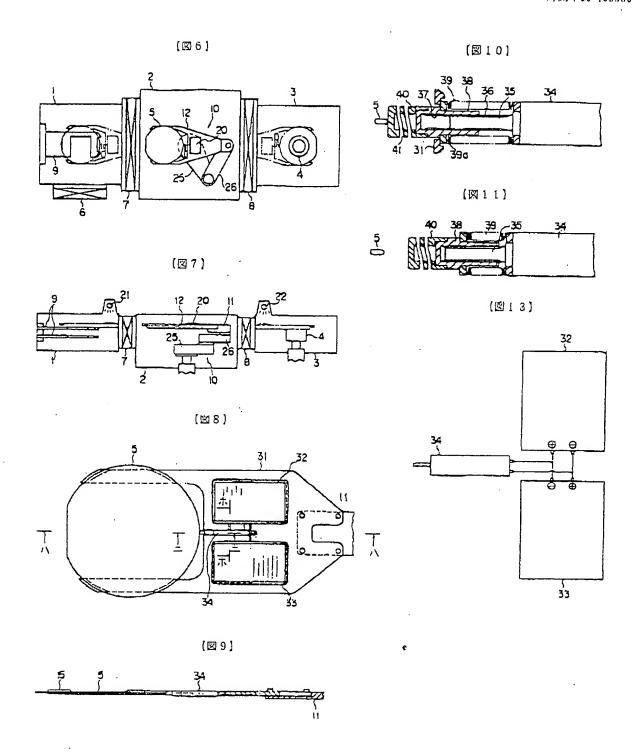
【図13】図10の駆動部と太陽電池との接続を示す配線図。

【符号の説明】

11…搬送アーム、5…半導体ウエハ (被把持物) 14…把持部、12,31…ハンド (把持手段)、19… ソレノイド (駆動手段)、34…DCモータ (駆動手段)、20、32、33…太陽重池 (光電変換手段)。







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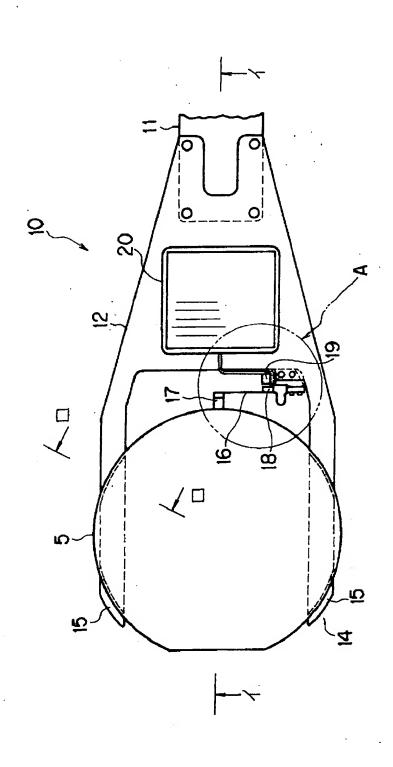
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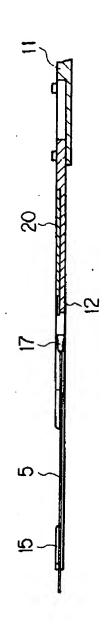
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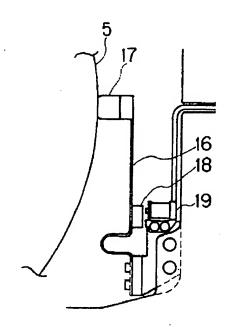
【図1】



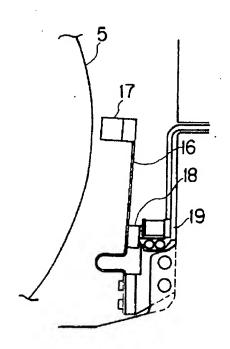
【図2】



【図3】

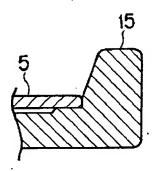


【図4】

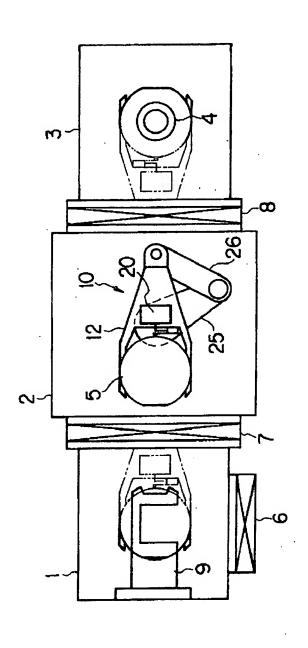


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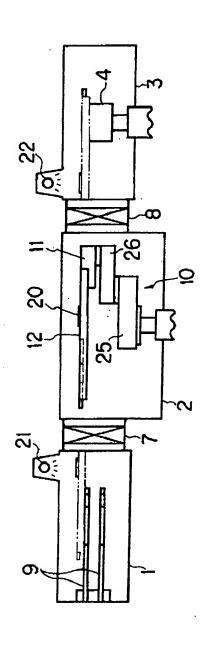
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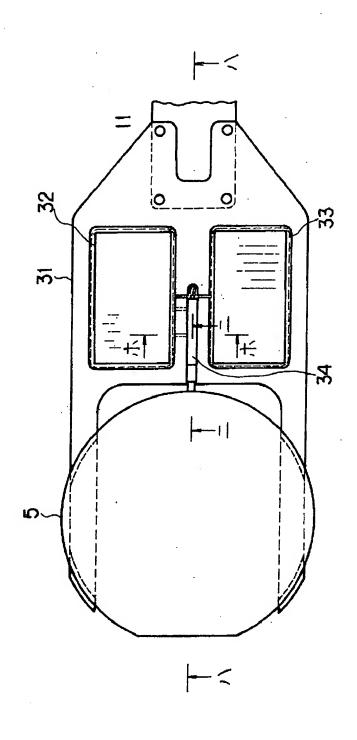
【図6】



【図7】

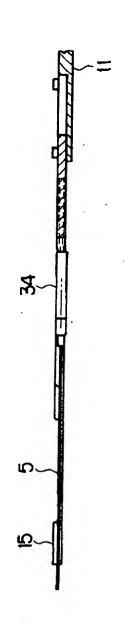


【図8】

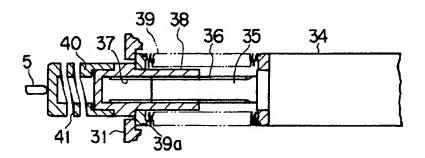


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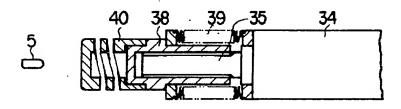
【図9】



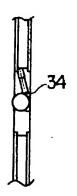
【図10】



【図11】



【図12】



【図13】

